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## SAMUEL J. TILDEN DEAD.

STRICKEN SUDDENLY IN HIS HOME AT GREYSTONE.

A Brief Sketch of the Life and Public Service of the Dead Lawyer and Statesman.

Special Correspondence of The Sentinel.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The many readers of THE SENTINEL throughout North Carolina and wherever your excellent paper is read will hear with regret of the death of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the Sage of Gramercy Park and the most sagacious leader the Democracy ever had.

He died at 8:50 o'clock, Wednesday the 4th, inst., at his beautiful country seat, at Greystone on the Hudson. He passed away so peacefully that it was difficult for his friends to believe that the end had come. He was seated in a rocking chair propped up with pillows. He was apparently in no pain.

For some time past he has avoided the city, and has remained at his beautiful country house, Greystone, on the Hudson. Surrounded here by all the luxury that wealth can command, and watched over and tended by his accomplished physicians and by affectionate friends and faithful servants, Mr. Tilden's declining days have been made as comfortable as might be. His hold on life has been most tenacious—wonderfully so. It has excited the wonder of the whole country, and has awakened the inquiry of the scientific.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, February 9, 1814. He came from good Puritan stock, and his middle name is that of his maternal ancestor, William Jones, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of New Haven. His family were well to do, and is father was one of Martin Van Buren's trusted advisers. Mr. Tilden entered the field of political controversy before he went to college. In 1832, when he was only 18 years old, he wrote a strong article on the refusal of the Senate to confirm Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England, and was the author of the celebrated "Address to the People," which was signed by leading Democrats, and which did so much to defeat the object of the coalition of the anti-Masons and national Republicans against Jackson. The result of the election of that year in this State was a victory for the Democrats by 10,000 majority.

Mr. Tilden entered Yale College in 1833, and was a classmate of Wm. M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite and Edwards Pierpont. He was a studious young man, and his application was so severe that his health was injured and he was obliged to return home at the end of his freshman year. He completed his college course in 1837 at the University of New York. While he was still in college he took part in the controversy on the Independent Treasury question, and wrote a series of articles sustaining the administration of his old friend Mr. Van Buren. These articles were published in the Albany Argus over the signature of "Crino," and attracted universal attention. So able were they that they were attributed to Judge Esek Cowen. In 1838 he participated in a public debate with Senator Tallmadge, and was not worsted. Already, at the age of 24, he was felt to be a growing power in the politics of the State. He eagerly engaged in all the exciting discussions which followed and resulted from the great financial crash of 1837, and he furnished arguments which went to the advancement of many an older and more experienced man than the young strapping fresh from college.

PRACTICES LAW.

After leaving the University Mr. Tilden read law in the office of John W. Edmonds and came to the bar in 1841. He opened an office on Pine street, New York, and began the practice, but his father was so far convinced that his health would prove an obstacle too great to be overcome that he often said that he "feared Samuel would never be able to make a living as a lawyer." It would have been surprising, however, had not his intimate association with the leaders of his party in the State and his ingrained love of Jeffersonian principles kept him in the political current. In connection with John L. O'Sullivan he established, in 1844, the Daily News, and for months gave largely of his time and money to make it successful. After the election of Polk he gave his interest in the News to Mr. O'Sullivan, declined a lucrative office tendered him by the administration and resumed the practice of law. He continued to labor earnestly for the party and agreed to serve in the Legislature in 1845 and Constitutional Convention of 1856 but these were the only political places he could be induced to accept until he again consented to become a member of the Constitutional Convention

tion of 1867 and of the New York Assembly in 1871-2. For more than twenty years Mr. Tilden devoted himself assiduously to his profession, in which he accumulated vast wealth. Among his noteworthy cases were the Flagg election case, in 1857, and later the Pennsylvania Coal Company case. It was as a railroad lawyer that he achieved his greatest successes. From 1855 to 1869 more than one-half of the great railway corporations north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Missouri rivers were at sometime, his clients. All this time, however, he was not by any means withdrawn from politics, although neither seeking nor holding public offices. He was always called into service during political campaigns, his addresses being among the most thoughtful of those delivered.

TILDEN AND THE TWEED RING.

The Tweed ring ruled and plundered this city from 1869 to 1871. There was no party opposition to the "Boss." His accomplices were leaders of both organizations. He cajoled and bought. Legislatures at Albany were elected with the money stolen from the taxpayers of the city. It was a saturnalia of crime. By 1870 the impudence of the ring had grown to be so great that the stealings of the conspirators amounted to nearly \$15,000,000. Then it was that the movement began which ended in the overthrow of Tweed. It was a work which brought Mr. Tilden the applause of men of all parties. To complete it he accepted a nomination to the Legislature in the fall of 1871, was elected without much concern of party and secured such amendments to what was known as the Tweed charter as gave the people of New York some protection against robbery.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

In 1874, after a brief visit to Europe the year before, Mr. Tilden was nominated for Governor. He was recognized as the great reformer of the time. His services and the needs of the hour demanded the nomination, and overcame his unwillingness to accept it. His election followed, simply because the people of the State believed in him. Tilden managed his own campaign, of course; there was no one could do it so well. Five or six weeks before the election every school district in the State was polled and it was ascertained within a few thousand just how the election would vote. The returns from this canvass Tilden kept to himself. It indicated to him where party work was needed. That such work was done, and effectively, must be accepted as certain, as a second canvass, taken a week or ten days before the election, enabled Mr. Tilden to predict that he would be elected by 50,000 majority.

MR. TILDEN AS GOVERNOR.

When Mr. Tilden became Governor of New York, January 1, 1875, his first important step was to destroy the canal ring. Soon after his inauguration he began a systematic investigation of the canal business and in less than two months he had the bottom facts and was ready to move on the ring. He sent a special message to the Legislature, accompanied by a voluminous exhibit, which completely exposed the ring frauds and furnished the proofs. It was quick, decisive work. There remained, of course, much to be done, but it was a matter of detail only. The result was a saving to the tax-payers of the State the enormous sum of \$8,000,000 per annum.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

When the time came for holding the national convention of 1876, Mr. Tilden was by far the most prominent candidate mentioned for the presidential nomination. The organization of his forces at the St. Louis convention was perfect. He received the nomination on the first ballot. He stood on perhaps the best made platform ever adopted by a political convention. It spoke for honest money, reduction of tariff taxes, civil service reform, and was bold in its declarations against the corruptions of the Grant administration.

ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY

by a decided majority of electoral votes sustained by a popular majority. The result was astonishing to the Republicans, but on the morning succeeding the election everybody conceded the Democratic success but the chairman and a few members of the Republican national committee and one Republican paper in New York city, which spoke at their instigation. All that happened during the succeeding months and up to the inauguration of Mr. Hayes is known to everybody. Could Mr. Tilden have been

inaugurated he would have made an administration to strengthen the Democracy, as he had done in the administration of affairs in New York.

IN RETIREMENT.

Since 1876 Mr. Tilden lived in retirement, declining to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1880 and again in 1884. It was his habit to pass his winters at his Gramercy Park mansion and his summers at his seat, Greystone, at Yonkers. Both houses are stately and splendidly decorated and furnished. One of Mr. Tilden's hobbies was his library, which contained many rare books and extended copies of scarce editions. At Greystone he took much interest in breeding blooded stock. Formerly it was his habit to take exercise on horseback, but during the last year or two, owing to

his physical condition, he was compelled to forego horseback riding.

SENT I. NEL.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The New Professors Recently Elected by the Trustees.

At a full meeting of the Trustees of Wake Forest College, held in Raleigh on Friday last, Dr. J. A. Duggan was elected to the chair of Chemistry, Rev. G. W. Manly Latin Professor, and Mr. Walter H. Michael, Assistant Professor of Languages and Mathematics.

Dr. Duggan is a native of Georgia

—an A. M. of Macon University, Georgia; an M. D. of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and a doctor of Philosophy of Johns Hopkins University, Maryland. For the last four years he has been a resident fellow of Johns Hopkins University, and the consulting chemist of the Marinate Manufacturing Company of New York. He was employed by the U. S. government to investigate the manufacture of glucose and grape sugars, and the recent report of the American Board of Health Association on Disinfectants was, in part, from his pen. He has published a number of original investigations in the Chemical, and already has a European reputation as a scientist, having been recently elected a member of the Chemical Society of Germany; though only 27 years old.

Prof. Manly is an A. M. of Georgetown College, Kentucky; a full graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Leipzig, Germany. His thesis on taking his degree at Leipzig was "The Cartesian Philosophy," written in Latin, and is now in process of publication by the University. It is not a mere essay, but will make a volume of considerable size. Prof. Manly's grandfather was the distinguished Dr. Basil Manly, of Chatham county, N. C., a brother of Governor Charles Manly and Judge Mathias Manly, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

His father, Dr. Basil Manly, Jr., is now a Professor of the Baptist Theological Seminary, of Louisville, Ky. He is also a quiet young man. Prof. Michael is a graduate of the Seminary of West Virginia, and comes highly endorsed as a scholar and efficient instructor. Neither of the gentlemen is married. There were some thirty or forty applicants for the position from all parts of the United States.

Thinks That Rome is June.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The patriotic citizen who is "in the hands of his friends" is now abroad in the land.

A Buffalo York of Infinite Jest.

From the Buffalo Express.

Cleveland and Logan is the latest compromise for 1888.

something of the country, away from

railroads and the usual beaten track

of tourists, took a most delightful jaunt

through parts of Mitchell, Burke and

Watauga counties.

After the black Mountain Assem-

bly was over we went to Bridgewater,

a small station near Morganton, and

struck out through the country for

Linville Falls. We carried no baggage,

except a few articles in our pockets.

We were in regular tramp

costume—big pants, flannel shirt and

slouch hat. We made about five miles

the first evening and stopped, after

wading Paddy's creek up to our knee

at McCalla.

Plain fare, but hospitable welcome

made our stay very pleasant. Around

the fire after supper we smoked and

talked of Kirks men and his Morganton

raid. Mine host gave us a graphic

description of his descent upon Mor-

ganton, by way of the Winding Stair

and the capture of Camp Vance.

Sleep came, all too soon, and in the

land of Nod Mr. Kirk and his Ten-

nessee band found no place. Next

morning we bade our kindly host fare-

well and began the climb of Linville

Mountain. Soon after our start we

left houses, people and civilization be-

hind and for fifteen miles saw not a

house or a trace of man. The road

was a mountain "ridge road"—simply

a bridle path up the Linville moun-

tains. To our right was Short-off

mountain, ending abruptly in a precipice

of three or four hundred feet,

over-looking the foaming Linville

river.

On our way the ferns lay out on

each side, acre after acre, growing

from one to three and four feet high.

The timber too, especially chestnut,

was very fine.

All along our way from Short-off to

Table rock there is a canyon cut down

by the river hundreds of feet deep.

The sides are solid rock, chimney-like

in appearance and are insurmountable

—there being only one or two places

in the whole distance where one can

get down into the river bed.

Near Hawk's bill and Table Rock

we were so fortunate as to fall in with

a party of mountaineers, looking for

cattle. Numerous were the tales told

of bear hunting "around the mount-

ainroads;" "I'll tell ye," said one of these

mountains; "the most ticklish bear hunt

I ever had was right up near Hawk's

Bill mounting. I went up to that

ravine way up near the top and went

into a cave, way down under the

ground. The first thing I knowed I

run right plumb up against a bear's

nest and seed her eyes a shinin'." You

just bet I got out of that double-quick.

I went home and got my Springfield

rifle (left me by the Yankees) and

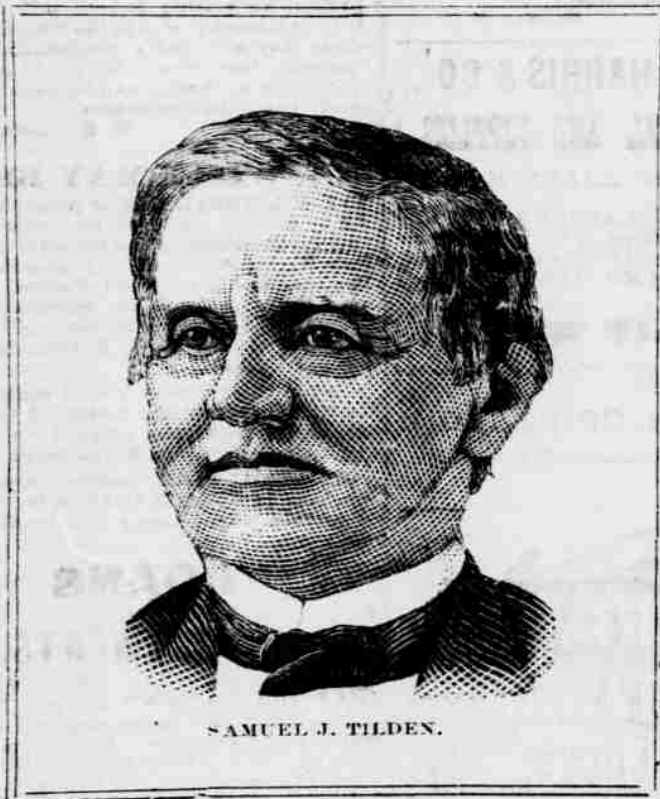
loaded her up. Well sir, I went back

into that hole and when I seed the old

she bear's eyes a shinin', I let her

have it right square pine blank atween

em. That got her, and when I dug



SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

## A MOUNTAIN TRAMP.

FROM BRIDGEWATER TO BLOWING ROCK.

Sketches of Linville Falls and Bynums Bluff--Trout Fishing in the Watauga--Bear Tales of the "Mountings" and Scenes Along the Linville River.

—PART I—  
For The Sentinel.

"How shall I spend the summer? Where shall I go? How shall I go?" These are the questions which hundreds put to themselves every year.

One very pleasant way—and the best way for one not over afflicted with delicate stomach and weak limbs, is to "rough it" through the mountains of Western North Carolina.

A companion and I, wishing to see

her out she weighed over 300 pounds an' the fat on her back was as thick as the length of a case knife!"

With such yarns as this the journey was lightened and our way made pleasant. They showed us the "Green Mountain Spring," a solid stream of water six inches through, and very cold. It comes just rushing and surging up from the mountain and forms the head of a small river.

Bynum's Bluff was our next stopping place. It is about one mile from Franklin's (boarding-house). The view simply over-taxes my stock of adjectives. From the top of the bluff to the river below is almost perpendicularly, a half mile. Down in front of us was lying the peaceful Linville valley—the river winding in and out like a band of silver. To the left were Table Rock and Hawk's Bill, while in the distance rose peak over peak and range over range as far as eye could reach. The towering masses of rock on each side of the valley looked like grim fortresses guarding the calm and quiet below. This view is decidedly the finest I have seen in Western North Carolina. It is beautiful, it is grand.

Soon we arrived at Franklin's and, changing our wet garments for dry ones (borrowed from our host) sat by the fire listening to the patter of the rain. Our appetites were something astonishing. To say we felt like "chewing up fence rails" is to put it mildly! How two slender young men could "get outside" of so much ham, chicken biscuits innumerable, and three or four glasses of milk must always remain a problem to our host.

Next morning, bright and early, we walked to the Linville Falls. Formerly the fall was much higher, but the ceaseless pour has worn the rock down considerably. After making several very pretty cascades and turns the river, with one grand bound, throws itself about forty feet into a pool below—measureless in its depths. All around this basin are beetling masses of rock, rising from one to two hundred feet. As we saw them, the Falls were simply beautiful; with something of the grand—giving one a faint hint of what Niagara might be. The river was up and just muddy enough to give the water a creamy tinge. A big mass of water comes pouring over in restless power the mist and water smoke rise around it as if trying to veil its beauty from the sight. To a day dreamer or one fond of the romantic the Falls are very suggestive. It requires only a small exertion of the imagination to once more people the valley with the redskin warrior and maid. Again the Wataugas roam the forests and amid the wild roar of the cataract one easily fancies he hears the soft wooing of the brave Hi-co-no-lupta and his lovely Euolaloo. Our next trip is to the old Grandfather Mountain in whose bosom rest hundreds of red-warriors of the Wataugas, slain in a battle near the summit. V. W. L.

DAVID DAVIS' WILL.

His North Carolina Wife Deprived of Dower by an Ante Nuptial Agreement.

The will of the late David Davis has been offered for probate and sent to Washington for verification of the signatures. It was made March 8, 1883, just prior to Mr. Davis' second marriage. It is very voluminous and full of details. The executors are Mr. Davis' only son, George Perrin Davis his son in law, Henry S. Swayne; and the Hon. Clifton H. Moore of Clinton, Ill., a friend of forty years standing. The estate is valued at about \$1,000,000, chiefly in lands in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and New York City, property in Chicago and elsewhere.

The will discloses that his second wife is deprived of dower by an ante nuptial contract, the terms of which are not given. He leaves her \$2,500 in money, all the furniture purchased since their marriage, carriages, horses, &c. The family homestead here requests be kept in the family unincumbered, but does not specify who shall take it. He provides comfortable support for his poor relations and those of his first wife and earnestly enjoins upon his heirs to see that none of these come to want. "By thus doing," he says, "you will best honor your mother and father." He gives his son the elegant country home occupied by him. After setting out various large tracts of land to his children and grandchildren, he bequeaths all the rest to his son and daughter as tenants in common. He earnestly enjoins on his heirs not to sell or encumber the estate.

Our "Erratic Contemporary."

From the Barbours Southerner.

The News and Observer says that the editorials of the Charlotte Observer are weak. A paper that has the combined editorial talent of the New York Star and the New York World can afford to criticize the original editorials of other papers. The exquisite taste of our metropolitan contemporary is only exceeded by its impartiality.

## THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION ADJOURNED THURSDAY LAST.

The River and Harbor Bill Approved by the President--The Mexico Trouble--The Oleomargarine Bill Becomes a Law.

Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The first session of the 49th Congress which began on Monday, December 7th, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, terminated on Thursday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The closing day was more orderly and free from objectionable transactions which usually characterize the closing day of a session. Both the Republican and Democratic Senators were notified by

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE

which was occasioned by one of Senator Riddleberger's freaks. The usual resolution was offered by Senator Harris thanking the presiding officer, for the ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he had presided over the Senate during the session. The question was put, and declared to have been unanimously adopted, whereupon Mr. Riddleberger in an excited manner declared that the resolution should not pass unless a quorum was present, and in order to prevent a further scene a recess was ordered. Later in the day, during Mr. Riddleberger's absence from the Senate Chamber, the resolution was called up and adopted.

The official announcement that the President had approved

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL,

was the signal for many of the Senators and Representatives to leave the Capitol to complete their arrangements for the homeward journey, and when the hour of adjournment arrived there were but few present in either house.

The President has signed

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL,

and in doing so he sent to the House a message giving his reasons, and making certain suggestions as to changes in some of the sections of the bill, which he thinks would improve it. The provisions of the bill are such as to prevent its becoming a law until the expiration of ninety days from the date of the President's signature.

There is much conjecture as to the probable outcome of

THE DISPUTE WITH MEXICO

in regard to the imprisonment of editor A. K. Cutting, by the Mexican government. The matter has been the subject of several earnest and protracted discussions by the President and his Cabinet, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that Mr. Cutting will receive a heavy sentence, and be at once pardoned by President Diaz. The news of

THE DEATH OF MR. TILDEN

which was received on Wednesday last and bulletined at various points throughout the city and at the Capitol occasioned general surprise and regret. The President, his Cabinet and many prominent officials attended the funeral services on Saturday.

DEAD BILLS.

As all bills did not receive the signature of the President before Congress adjourned failed to become law, the joint resolution providing for distribution of the surplus in the Treasury has fallen through. This is the only measure of consequence passed by both Houses which the President has failed to act upon, and his failure to act is equal to a veto.

Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman has decided to establish

A SILK FACTORY

in connection with the Agricultural department. A building will at once be erected upon the Department grounds for the purpose. The object of the Commissioner is to institute a series of experiments with the view of demonstrating as to whether or not the manufacture of silk can be made profitable in this section of the country. No effort will be made to furnish the raw material, which will be purchased wherever obtainable.

The President has perfected his arrangements for leaving Washington for

A SUMMER VACATION,

and in company with Mrs. Cleveland, will probably leave for his favorite camping grounds in the Adirondacks within a week or two days. He has extended no invitations to others to accompany him, and the probability is that they will be alone most of the time, as the President declares that he needs rest, and he knows of no place where it can be obtained equal to the Adirondacks. H.

More Feathers Drop From the Eagle's Tail.

From the Syracuse Standard.

The House conferees killed the trade dollar resolution. Perhaps seventy-five cents isn't cheap enough.